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of legislation await their solution only in an independent science of jurisprudence. We wish that space permitted us to dwell upon other features of this work. The chapters on the "Meaning of Principle in Legislation" and the concluding one on "Constructive Factors" could afford material for a criticism more extended than a leading article and are worthy of careful reading and close study. This contribution of Professor Freund to the legal literature of our time is not only valuable for its depth of thought and its suggestive reasoning, but is full of historical information and kindly but fearless criticism of what might be termed the contest between the legislators and the courts. No student of socialistic legislation can neglect it. No one who wishes information upon the important subject of which it treats can find information put up in a more readable, interesting and pleasant shape.

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**Unfair Competition**—A Study of Certain Practices, with Some References to the Trust Problem in the United States of America. By William H. Stevens, Ph. D., Sometime Professor of Business Management in the Tulane University of Louisiana. Editor, Industrial Combination of Trusts. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. Price \$1.50, net.

This is a timely and well written book upon a subject which looms up large at the present time, especially in view of that clause in the Federal Trade Commission Act reading as follows:

"Unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful."

What is an unfair method? Until recently, as our author points out, the words "unfair competition" referred primarily to the marketing of goods by methods involving fraud, misrepresentation, etc., but in a broader sense they take in any methods which may be described as economically unfair. This work takes up twelve different classes of "unfair methods of competition" and treats them from several viewpoints—attempting to indicate how these methods may be dealt with. The author has collected from actual testimony many of the methods used and has been absolutely fair in the way in which he has utilized his material. "For ways that are dark" and "tricks that are (not always) vain," the methods of modern manufacturers and dealers on a large scale are, to say the least, "peculiar." They are shown up in a clear, convincing way and the author's conclusion, outlining the work of the Federal Trade Commission, makes very interesting reading. Indeed the whole book, which is not a very large one, furnishes instructive, entertaining, and interesting reading and is a most valuable contribution to this question, now a very live one in this country of combinations and monopolies.